

**A NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORD OF *CATOGENUS*
WESTWOOD FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
(COLEOPTERA: PASSANDRIDAE)**

MICHAEL C. THOMAS

Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Division of Plant Industry,
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, P.O. Box 147100,
Gainesville, Florida 32614-7100

Abstract.—*Catogenus slipinskii* Thomas, n. sp., is described from the Dominican Republic. It is illustrated and compared with other species of the genus. *Catogenus cayman* Slipinski is also recorded from the Dominican Republic. These are the first species of *Catogenus* to be recorded from Hispaniola.

There were 17 species of *Catogenus* Westwood listed in the recent revision of the genus (Slipinski, 1989), all confined to the New World. Only two species, *C. darlingtoni* Slipinski and *C. cayman* Slipinski, were recorded from the Greater Antilles, and those only from Puerto Rico, although species inhabit the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, and the Virgin Islands (Slipinski, 1989). On a recent trip to the Dominican Republic I discovered a single specimen of an undescribed species in the collection of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (MHND) in Santo Domingo. Later I was fortunate to collect a second specimen. The species is described below.

I have also examined a single specimen of *C. cayman* Slipinski with the following data: "DOM. REP.: Prv. Pedernales 24 km N Cabo Rojo 18°07'N, 71°38'W 09JULY1993, uv light D. Sikes & R. Rosenfeld." Slipinski (1989) recorded *C. cayman* from the Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad.

Catogenus slipinskii Thomas, **new species**

Figures 1-3

Diagnosis. The presence of the tubercle on the frons (Fig. 1) is unique among the known species of the genus and is sufficient for identification purposes.

Description. Length, 7.1 mm. Color red-brown; epistome, basal margin of pronotum, and knees piceous.

Head. Transverse, twice as wide as long (length measured from anterior margin of clypeus to occipital groove); admedian grooves absent; frons depressed, with conspicuous median tubercle; epistome over antennal insertions expanded so that anterior margin of head with a "squared-off" appearance; clypeus distinctly separated from frons by a suture and abrupt change of angle, truncate anteriorly, with a median tubercle and lateral impressions; median line not strongly impressed, connecting with depressed area of frons; occipital groove not strongly impressed; lateral carina reaching behind posterior margin of eye and obscurely joined to occipital groove; punctation coarse and dense laterally on frons and occiput, punctures elongate, about the diameter of a facet, separated by 0-1 diameters; frons sparsely punctate at middle, tubercle densely punctate; antennomeres III-X subequal in length, each submonili-

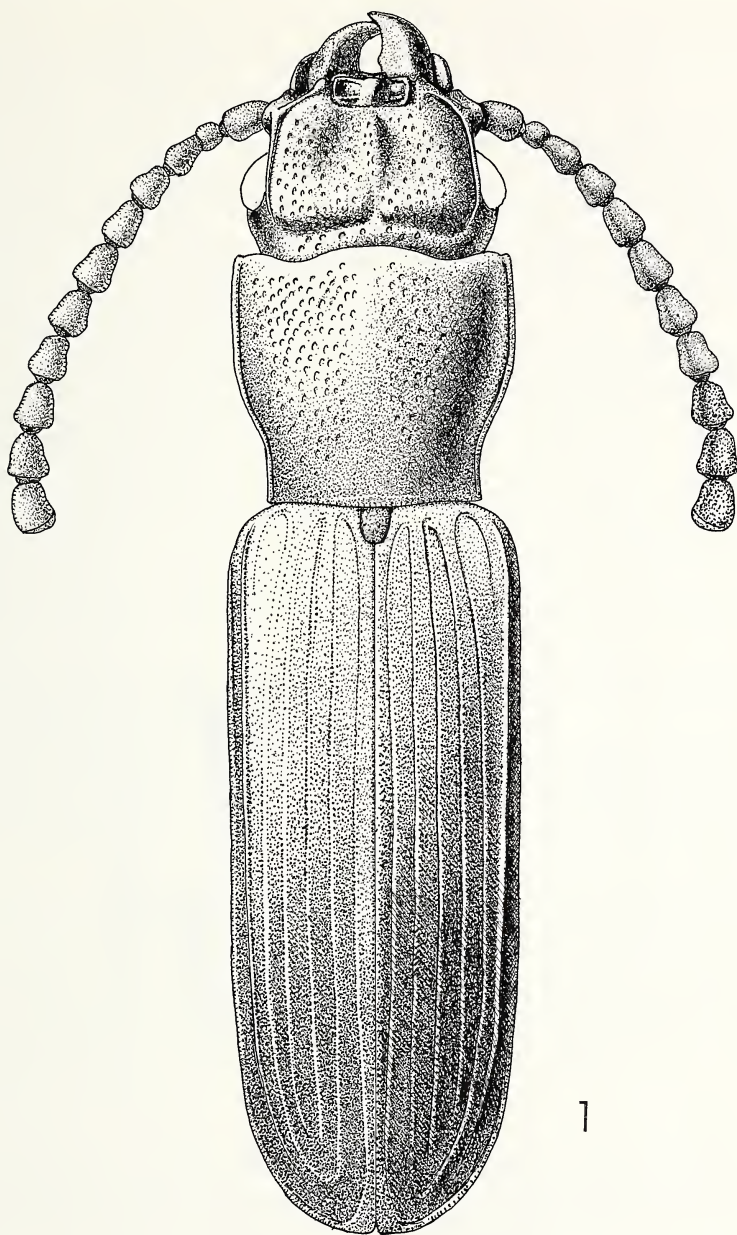
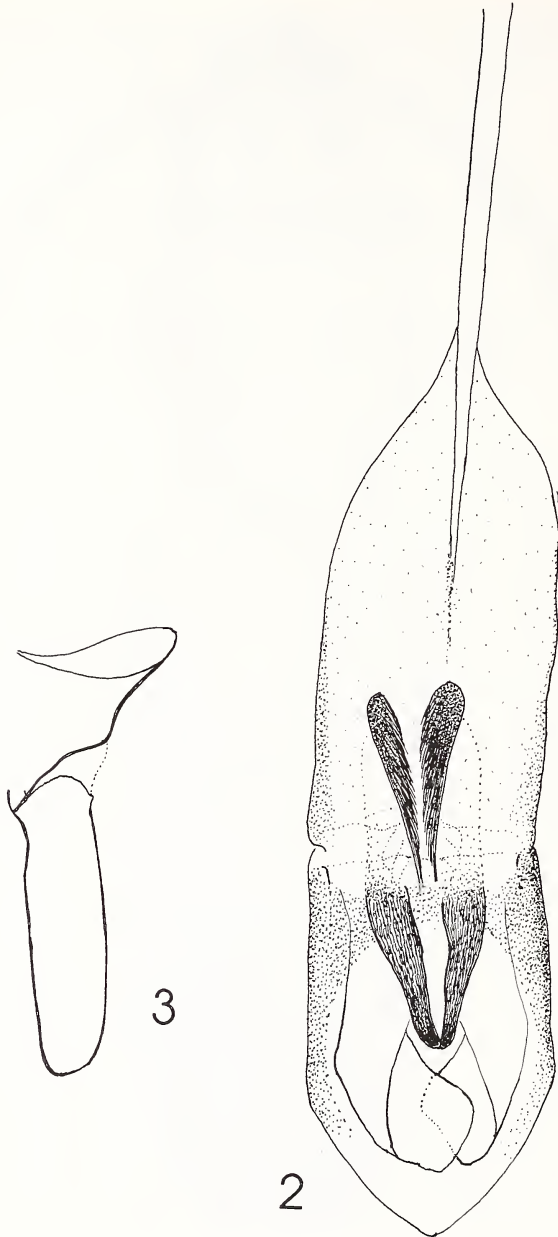


Fig. 1. *Catogenus slipinskii* Thomas, n. sp. habitus.



Figs. 2-3. *Catogenus slipinskii* Thomas, n. sp. 2) aedeagus; 3) paramere, setae omitted.

form, scape 1.14 and pedicel 0.71 times length of flagellar antennomeres; antennomere XI 1.28 times length of flagellar antennomeres; eyes moderate in size, length in dorsal view 0.5 times length of head.

Thorax. Pronotum barely transverse (1:1.04), widest just behind apex, strongly constricted near basal third, width at base 0.73 times width at apex; apical angles obtuse, lateral margin entirely visible from above; punctation dense and coarse on disk except for a median longitudinal impunctate area, punctures larger than on head, elongate; punctation less dense and less coarse anteriorly and laterally. Elytra together 2.35 times longer than combined width, 2.57 times longer than pronotum; lines I–V grooved, VI punctate; humeral carina sharp, complete; intervals slightly convex, each with a single confused row of micropunctures.

Venter. Prosternum heavily punctate laterally, impunctate medially; mesosternum margined with a few punctures just inside marginal lines, medially impunctate and not foveate; groove of abdominal sternite VII slightly angulate in middle.

Genitalia. Male genitalia as in Figures. 2–3.

Types. Holotype male (not dissected), in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, with the following label data: "DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Prov., 20.5 km N Cabo Rojo 21-V-1992 MCThomas at MV & UV light"; paratype male (dissected), in MHND, with following label data: "REPUBLICA DOMINICANA: Prov. Bani, Peravia 15-IX-1972 Dominguez & Reynoso"/"09430."

Variation. The male paratype does not differ in any appreciable way from the holotype.

Etymology. This species is named after S. A. Slipinski, who has done much to advance the systematics of cucujoid Coleoptera.

Biology. Nothing is known about the biology of *C. slipinski* except that it is attracted to light at night. Other species of *Catogenus* for which biological information is available are ectoparasitic as larvae on pupae of Cerambycidae (Dimmock, 1884; Fiske, 1905) and generally the adults are found under the bark of cerambycid infested trees.

Discussion. In Slipinski's 1989 key, *C. slipinski* goes to the second couplet, but does not agree with either choice. This species and *C. darlingtoni* Slipinski are the only known species of *Catogenus* with the clypeus set off from the frons by a well-defined groove, but *C. slipinski* differs from *C. darlingtoni* in possession of a frontal tubercle, lack of admedian grooves on the head, humeral carina strongly developed, and mesosternum not foveolate. The frontal structures of the two species may represent convergence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Kelvin A. Guerrero, Sección Entomología, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo, for allowing me to examine the collection housed there and for the loan of material. I also thank Biol. Emilio A. Bautista, Director, Departamento Vida Silvestre, and Dra. Maria de los Angeles d'Ocampo, of Dirección Nacional de Parques, for permits to collect in areas under their authority; Jake Brodzinsky, of Santo Domingo, for his hospitality and many kindnesses; M. A. Ivie, Montana State University, Bozeman, for supplying material; David G. Furth, Museum of Comparative Zoology, for the loan of the type of *Catogenus darlingtoni*; and Wayne N. Dixon, Frank W. Mead, and Paul Skelley, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, for reading and criticizing an earlier

draft of this paper. This is Entomology Contribution No. 801, Bureau of Entomology, Nematology and Plant Pathology, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LITERATURE CITED

- Dimmock, G. 1884. Notes on *Catogenus rufus*. Psyche 3:341-342.
- Fiske, W. F. 1905. *Catogenus rufus*, a coleopterous parasite. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 7: 90-92.
- Slipinski, S. A. 1989. A review of the Passandridae (Coleoptera, Cucujoidea) of the world. II. Genus *Catogenus* Westwood. Polskie Pismo Ent. 59:85-129.

Received 11 August 1994; accepted 3 October 1994.